

NEW COAL FEELDS OF ILLINOIS

Secretary of Coal Operators' Association Declares That Pumpmen at Three Mines at Madison Have Been Warned to Quit Work or "Get the Same Dose We Gave the Strikebreakers in Herrin"—Wounded From Herrin Tell Stories of Merciless Bloodshed and Horror—A Military Court of Inquiry Has Been Ordered to Entrain for Herrin.

Chicago, June 23.—New threats of violence have been made in the Williamson county mine fields within the last 24 hours. Dr. F. C. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' association declared today. He said pumpmen at three mines of the Madison Coal company had been threatened that unless they quit work they would "get the same dose we gave the strikebreakers in Herrin."

MINERS' VERSION OF CAUSE OF HOSTILITIES AT HERRIN

Herrin, Ill., June 23.—(By the A. P.)—Attempts to sift through the maze of rumors, reports, contradictions and facts of the mine war to obtain an uncolored account of the events leading up to it, tonight after everything was quiet brought two authentic reviews of the affair, one from a union official and another from a state military official.

Hugh Willis, district board member of the miners in the first statement from union officials concerning the massacre, told newspaper reporters the blame lay squarely on the coal operators who imported strikebreakers.

He declared the first shots were fired by the strikebreakers and that these shots were without provocation and one of the chief causes of the disaster was the high-handed manner in which the imported workers "held up private citizens and refused to let them traverse the public highway by the mine."

He said no attempt to deny that the affair really was a massacre, but insisted it was not started by miners.

Colonel Sanford, chief of the state adjutant general's office, reviewed his official investigation of the disaster, the following being the salient points of his report.

That Colonel Hunter on half a dozen occasions asked Sheriff Thorton and other local county officials if they wanted to send men here but was told each time "no" after the fighting started—that the local authorities could handle the matter.

That he urged the mine officials to close it down to avert a disaster, but the request was refused.

That he persuaded the besieged workers to run up a white flag and obtain a truce, but that this truce was broken; by whom, he did not say.

Both reports termed the armed guards at the mine "gunmen." Mr. Willis' version follows in brief.

The Southern Illinois Coal company has been running this mine about a year. When work was suspended on April 1 it was a peaceful place. The board members and the operators that stripping of dirt should be allowed but that no coal was to be loaded for industrial purposes.

"After six weeks of stripping the company informed me by letter that they no longer would recognize the agreement and that they wanted to load and ship coal for industrial purposes. I told them I would not give permission for this."

"Ten days later, Superintendent of the mine, asked me to set aside the agreement. I told him I could not renege it. He said that unless I repudiated the agreement, he would have to repudiate it. He had to repudiate it."

"Lester said his company was in bad financial straits and that he could not overlook a chance like this to make a financial clean-up. He said he did not regard his contract with us as meaning anything when he said that. This statement was made to me when he knew the government had officially said there should be no profiteering in coal because of the strike."

"On June 15 it was informed that Lester had discharged union workers in the mine, had imported strikers, that he and his imported workers, including armed guards from Chicago, to work the mine. I visited the mine and saw the men with guns. They said Lester and told me when I asked for him and told me that the sooner I left the better satisfied they would be. Naturally I left."

"Mr. Willis insisted that John L. Lewis, the leader of the 'common strikebreakers' did not incite the trouble. He refused to discuss the Lewis telegram, saying that those received here came from Frank Packer, a defective, who understood that he made this statement because of animosity to Lewis, whom he does not mention when discussing mine violence."

James Rich, another union official, said that the attack on the mine was made mostly by citizens of the community who were not miners and who were incited over the actions of the guards.

A MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY ORDERED TO HERRIN

Springfield, Ill., June 23.—(By the A. P.)—A military court of inquiry, composed of five Chicago officers of the Illinois national guard, was ordered to entrain immediately for Herrin, Ill. It was announced by Adjutant General Black today, following a telephone conversation with Governor Small.

The appointment of court, General Black said, was made after he had explained to Governor Small that conditions at Herrin were quiet and that he had instructed officers of the guard that they were not to permit their men to be used to sleep tonight.

NARRATIVES OF MERCILESS BLOODSHED AND HORROR

Chicago, June 23.—The remnants of Chicago's Williamson county mine war, a bloody, bloody, bloody war, was reported with heavy casualties, struggled back today and told stories of merciless bloodshed and horror.

Joseph Bodier, a detective, described brutally and privately he saw during his brief stay in the war-ridden district and Fred Bernard, cook of the labor camp, which went south to begin work to the mines told a similar tale of persecution and hardship. Bernard said he lost only four men who lived

CABLED PARAGRAPH

Shanghai, June 23.—(By the A. P.)—Sun Yat Sen, the president without a republic, has disappeared, according to advice received from the south by Chinese circles here.

EFFORTS FOR SETTLEMENT OF BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE

Washington, June 23.—Along with official expressions of regret for the mine strike outbreak in Illinois, it was made known today that the administration still was pressing efforts to bring about a settlement of the bituminous coal strike through a conference between the two parties and has some hopes of success. There were White House intimations that publicity for the details of the attempt might not be helpful and that details consequently would be withheld.

President Harding was said to deplore the Herrin events and to realize in this evidence of the bitter hostility existing of the strike while Secretary of Labor Davis who was twice in conference with the president during the day issued a statement declaring that those responsible for the outrages in the Illinois minefield should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

STORY OF WOUNDED MAN

Soder, his back full of gunshot and suffering from the effects of hunger and exposure, lay in bed today and told his story.

He was driving from Carbondale in a truck when we encountered a car about eight miles from the mine," said Soder. "I was suspicious. An occupant of the car fired a shot and I immediately a half of bullets came from the shrubbery along the roadside."

DESERTED BY ARMED GUARDS

Two armed guards riding in a car behind us turned their car around and deserted us.

"We speeded up and reached a river where all but Sidney J. Morrison, who was wounded by the firing, jumped in and swam for his life. The shot in back gave me much pain and the wounds were bleeding freely, but I managed to get away. Walking all day, I finally made the camp where my pals took me in."

"I was shot, the shock of the surrender of his gang yesterday, how they were herded together and shot in cold blood, and how he himself escaped by using a fraternal pass word."

BELEGGED ALL NIGHT

"We were besieged all night, with the boom of dynamite and the crack of the miners' rifles keeping up a continual racket," said Bertie (name today). "In the morning the union miners came across and the white-flag went up."

"I returned to the camp cook house to get some papers and when I went out, I carried a white sheet to show I would give up."

"The first man I saw fired three shots at me. The bullet grazed my temple. Then they lined us up and marched us into the country about four miles. We came to a barbed wire fence and they ordered us to climb through, warning us that they were going to shoot as we did so. Just as I saw the guns go up, I dived into some bushes."

"Three Hanged." "Lewis Bert, the second cook, was with me. We saw fourteen men shot down and three hanged. Then they began looking for the rest of us. When my time had come but I gave the pass word of my lodge of Elks and a brother member stepped forward and asked me to come down the day before. Later he took me to his home, gave me something to eat and said I was free to go."

"Bert was almost miraculously spared from death under the withering rifle fire when he crawled to a safe hiding place and stayed in the bushes. He was there when the second cook, one of the gang of 23, met them and met their death at the hands of the wire fence."

Two men, members of a gang which reached the troublesome mine country on the night of the week ended today, were charged on the roads, after beating their way back from "Little Egypt."

"Article Duty" Understood.

According to a book signed by all the men who were shot, the trip, regarded through an employment agency here, all knew they were going for "strike duty," officers of the agency declared today.

P. W. Willis, superintendent of the agency, said when he opened the camp on June 12, there was no trouble, but that apparently the citizens of the town resented the coming of the miners.

He said his wife was tapped on long distance calls, his automobile was stopped in the street, and in several instances men sought to pick quarrels with him. The stores in Herrin, he said, refused to sell him meat and supplies, so that provisions had to be sent from Chicago.

The damage to the mine, he said, could not be estimated, although a \$10,000 mine shovel was blown up and supplies valued at \$10,000 were confiscated by the raiders.

SAYS COAL OPERATORS AGREE TO HERRIN VIOLATED AGREEMENT

Springfield, Ill., June 23.—(By the A. P.)—Senator William J. Sned of Herrin, sub-district president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, at Chicago last week, and Mr. Orlander had taken the matter up with Mr. Tracy, who had received a letter from Mr. Tracy indicating his intention.

"An understanding regarding the work at Herrin," Senator Sned explained, "was entered into by W. J. Lester of the Southern Illinois Coal company with President Frank Farrington and state board member Hugh Willis of Herrin, the miners' state headquarters in Springfield early in May."

"Lester agreed that no work of loading coal would be attempted and that the striking miners would be employed stripping the coal in preparation for future work. He agreed to pay the miners after 75,000 to 100,000 tons of coal had been uncovered by the steam shovels, the company violated its agreement. Union mine workers were directed to load the coal in case."

"Twenty union members rebelled immediately and were fired. The company continued its efforts to persuade the others to work, but were forced to stop some of their steam shovels. The first day today, following a telephone conversation with Governor Small, the workers from Chicago, and started them to work under guard, and discharged all members of the United Mine Workers."

A Tokio cablegram to the Nippon Ji Ji, Honolulu, T. H., says the privy pits will meet today to study the Washington four-power Pacific treaty.

Japanese Are to Evacuate Siberia and 125,000 Men and 2,000 Officers

Decision of Cabinet Has Been Referred to the Imperial Diplomatic Council.

Tokyo, June 23.—(By the A. P.)—The Japanese cabinet today decided that Japan shall evacuate Siberia, according to reports carried by the Japanese news agencies. The decision has been referred to the imperial diplomatic council. The cabinet decision to withdraw from Siberia is declared in an evidence given confirmation of Japan's policy in that country. The date of evacuation will not be fixed until after the council has been consulted by the diplomatic advisory council tomorrow.

TIDINGS OF BOY WHO DISAPPEARED NOV. 17, 1920.

Bridgeport, June 23.—Kenneth Moore, a junior in the Bridgeport High school, and living at 203 King street, Stratford, Conn., disappeared November 17, 1920, on his way home from school on train. Today, his father and stepmother and an officer on the way to Upper New York state to see in evidence given confirmation of Japan's policy in that country. The date of evacuation will not be fixed until after the council has been consulted by the diplomatic advisory council tomorrow.

The finding of young Moore came about through a letter received from Ivan Courtland, a blind man, employed in the office of the Holland consulate in New York city. The man wrote that in the late fall of 1920 he became acquainted with a lad who gave the name of John Long and said he came from Bridgeport. He claimed to be alone, and the writer said he took him home and later got him a place as a messenger in the plant of an electrical concern. After some weeks the lad left the man's home and Mr. Courtland said he had not heard from him and had no way of knowing where he was.

Mr. Moore went to see Mr. Courtland and from that time went to the place where the lad had been employed. He found that the owner of the plant had taken John Long and that the lad was known, and had promoted him, and this week sent him to upper New York state for a vacation. The parents and an officer left to make certain of the identification. Mr. Courtland said that after the lad left he found a note and

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House Last Night Concurred With the Senate in Fixing the Size of the Army.

Washington, June 23.—The house tonight concurred with the senate in fixing the size of the army at 125,000 men and 12,000 officers.

In accepting the senate plan for developing a civilian naval reserve—the plan urged by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt before the senate committee—the house conferees were said to have made an important concession. Under the plan two weeks training on Eagle boats and destroyers will be given to 3,000 men and 10,000 officers who will be enrolled and subject to call for service in the national guard.

In addition to the \$7,500,000 increase for naval construction, the house conferees accepted a senate amendment authorizing transfer from the shipping board to the navy department of \$3,000,000 of indebtedness owed to the board by private contracts, the additional \$8,000,000 to go into the naval construction fund.

The house conferees also accepted a senate increase of \$100,000 for the Newport navy station, an increase designed to re-open the station for training naval recruits. A reduction of \$100,000 in the service of 12,822 officers, all naval ratings, was voted by the senate and accepted by the house conferees.

MANY ARMY OFFICERS TO BE DISMISSED JAN. 1

Washington, June 23.—(By the A. P.)—Approximately 1,000 of every seven officers in the regular army must be turned out into civil life, by January 1 next, according to a preliminary estimate made at the war department of the meaning and effect of the compromise reached by senate and house conferees on the army appropriation bill.

The unofficial study of its provisions indicates that 2,000 or more officers must be discharged entirely within the next six months.

Of those officers to go the great majority will be from the line and many will be taken from the reserve grades. The compromise bill provides for a total of not exceeding 12,000 officers after January 1, 1923. There are now in the service 12,822 officers in all grades. The only second lieutenants, however, are the hundred odd recent

graduates from the military academy while the bill in fixing the number of officers in each grade after January 1, provides for 171 men with this rank. It further provides that not more than 800 promotions of one grade may be made in the regular army and that the number to be eliminated within the time set in 1923 including line and staff.

By grades the following reductions in total strength must be made under the bill by January 1: Majors, 160; lieutenant colonels 94; majors 636; lieutenants 1,258; first lieutenants 1,258.

In addition the following reductions in the total number of officers now in each of the staff corps names are provided: Medical corps 145; dental corps 77; veterinarians corps 34; medical administrative corps 68; chaplains 51. No change is made in the present number of general officers, 73.

MINERS ON DUTY AT THE CLOSED MINES QUITTING

Herrin, Ill., June 23.—(By the A. P.)—Miners on duty at the closed mines in Williamson county, through an agreement between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, are quitting their posts tonight, with the result that unless substitutes are obtained, millions of dollars worth of mines soon will become a total loss through flooding. It is understood that they are quitting because of threats they have received from local miners.

Most of the men quitting are not members of the United Mine Workers of America and are being paid by the coal operators and state officials who tonight made a hurried tour of the county to confirm the reports previously received from numerous sources.

They have been caring for the mines since the strike began on April 1. Yesterday and today there have been many rumors here that further raids on mines, in retaliation for previous labor troubles, were planned and that the miners and guards would be told to leave soon.

Miners unions here could not be reached tonight to discuss the matter. Hugh Willis, district board member, was said at his home to be out at one of the mines. The information that the men were quitting came to The Associated Press through an official and indisputable source which cannot be revealed.

FLEEING MEXICAN PLUNGED TO DEATH FROM NINE TIE

West Frankfort, Ill., June 23.—(By the A. P.)—An unidentified Mexican track worker plunged to death from a nine tie today after being pursued by a crowd of 75. Two other Mexicans who were with him escaped. The pursuit occurred when a rumor was circulated that a girl had been attacked. The report was apparently without foundation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Damage of not less than \$100,000, it was believed, was caused at Rockland, Me., and vicinity by a deluge of rain.

Fire damaged a four-story brick building in Main street, Hartford. The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

Canadian Pacific railway passenger train No. 16, en route to St. John from Montreal, was partly wrecked in Maine. One man was killed.

Louis Stern, prominent merchant and member of the firm of Stern Bros. New York, died in Paris on June 20. He was born in Germany in 1847.

Edwin A. Thomas, age 74, was found dead in his apartment in Ansonia from gas asphyxiation. Thomas, it was said, had been in poor health for several days.

A two days' registered shoot of the Connecticut Trapshooters' association began yesterday at the Island Brook traps, Bridgeport.

Harvard university conferred thirteen honorary degrees and 401 regular degrees at its 28th commencement exercises.

The Federal Reserve bank of Boston yesterday reduced its discount rate from 4-1/2 to 4 per cent. The old rate had prevailed since Nov. 4 last.

Officials of the Whitinsville, Linwood and Saundersville (Mass.) cotton mills announced that beginning July 26 the plants would run on full time.

The Boston police say that Donald H. Stewart, detained in Los Angeles as a fugitive, is wanted in Boston on an indictment charging larceny.

Gifts of \$4,926,000 to Harvard university were announced by President A. Lawrence Lowell in his commencement day address to the alumni.

Demand for a congressional investigation of the office of the alien property custodian was made in the house by Representative Woodruff.

The Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, Hartford, and one of the leaders of the Universalist church died at his home.

Mayor Robert A. Kenyon of Pawtucket, R. I., has offered a reward on behalf of the city of \$500 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of bomb throwers.

Serious delay to traffic on the Maine coast, following the destruction of a cloudburst along the Penobscot river valley, particularly in the vicinity of Bangor, Me.

Capt. Ronald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud, bound on a five-year scientific expedition in the North Polar basin region, has arrived in Nome, Alaska, 11-1/2 days out of Seattle.

A message from Moscow to the Central News says the Russian emperor of comissaires has granted Premier Lening a leave of absence until autumn on account of his illness.

La Nation of Havana prints an attack against the United States under a seven-column headline, "The American Must Be Our New Religion."

Mrs. Isella Jewell Brown of Kingwood, W. Va., one of the best known women in public life in West Virginia, has announced her candidacy for United States senator.

Capt. Frank J. Jones, 36 years old, of the North Adams, Mass., police department, died at a hospital from burns and injuries sustained in a fire which destroyed the police station on May 26.

Critell Emerin, an employee in the power house of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Cos Cob, was killed yesterday when he was caught in the machinery of a coal crusher.

Everett Coby of New Jersey, William C. Wyckoff of New York and Judge William W. Douglas of Providence, former justice of the Rhode Island supreme court, were elected trustees of Brown university by the corporation.

John A. Caswell, a blind Civil war veteran, has been stricken with smallpox at his home in Milford, Mass. He returned Saturday from a trip to Arizona and it is believed he may have contracted the disease in that section.

Robert M. McQuade, commissioner of correction, United States department of labor, arrived in Manchester, N. H., and arranged a series of conferences in hopes of bringing to a speedy settlement the textile strike.

Twenty-three children, nine of whom were in bed with the disease, were moved from the children's home or orphanage in Springfield, Mass., following an explosion of chemicals in the basement that filled the building with smoke.

A letter received by Mayor Curley of Boston in which the writer offers a reward of \$1,000 for information concerning his wife and child who, he asserts, have been kidnapped, was turned over to Police Superintendent Crowley for investigation.

Senator Glass, democrat, Virginia, was called a "liar" in the senate by Senator Hiram, democrat, Alabama, after the Virginia senator had declared that a statement made by the Alabama senator was false.

Eight stills, 1,000 gallons of mash and twenty gallons of "moonshine" were confiscated by federal men when they raided ten shacks located on a tract of land in Town Plot, in the south western section of Waco, Tex.

The committee on business conduct of the New York stock exchange, according to an announcement carried by the Dow Jones Financial Ticker has begun an investigation of the recent sensational movements of Mexican Petroleum stock on the floor of the exchange.

Supreme Court Justice Carroll in Boston dismissed a bill in equity brought by the Preferred Underwriters of Delaware against the New Haven road to restrain the company from contracting with the Statler Hotel Co., Inc. for the sale of land in Boston to be used as a hotel site.

FIRE AT THE WHITE CLOVER FARM, BETHLEHEM

Waterbury, Conn., June 23.—Fire destroyed all buildings of the White Clover Farm at Bethlehem before daybreak this morning, causing damage of several thousand dollars. The house, several barns, an ice house and a silo were burned to the ground. The occupants escaped.

Major Arthur E. Weng of New York, summering nearby, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

James W. Smith of this city sold the farm two months ago to Jos. Wilke of Waterbury. The property was insured.

LEADERS DISCLOSE CAUSE OF ASSASSINATIONS

With His Denial De Valera Issued a Manifesto Declaring the Cause of Such Outrages is the Policy of the British Government and That of Ulster—Funeral of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson Will Be Held Monday in St. Paul's Cathedral—Expressions of Horror and Indignation Over the Assassination Extend Virtually Over the Whole World.

London, June 23.—(By the A. P.)—The funeral of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson will be held next Monday in St. Paul's Cathedral, the empire's military pantheon. The body will be entered in the North Transept, beside the grave of Field Marshal Lord Roberts. Full military honors will be accorded the dead soldier.

Except for the portion of the cathedral reserved for Catholic and non-Fellows, members of parliament and other prominent persons, the whole of the edifice will be thrown open to the public, to the general public. Over the long route from Eaton square, the home of Field Marshal Wilson, to St. Paul's, others of the public will have opportunity to pay their last respects.

The two men arrested as assassins of Field Marshal Wilson were arranged on a charge of murder today and formally remanded for a week in order to enable further investigation. Little has been added to the identity or to motives of the assassins, except that they prove to be former soldiers, and one of them was employed as a doorman in a government office.

The expressions of horror and indignation over the assassination are not confined to England. In the American press, messages of condolence reached Lady Wilson from sovereigns, great soldiers and cabinet ministers in various countries.

Thus far responsible republicans in Ireland who have spoken regarding the assassination, including Eamon De Valera, have disavowed any knowledge of the crime or its perpetrators. Mr. De Valera, however, issued a public manifesto in which he denounced the policy of the British government and that of Ulster as the cause for such outrages. Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, also issued a statement in which he asserted that the assassination was a crime against the British empire and that he would not allow the policy of the British government to be weakened by the actions of a few individuals.

Special police protection has been given to the British government and to the Ulster premier, and the police are taking full precautions in connection with the assassination of Field Marshal Wilson. The police are taking full precautions in connection with the